THIS EVENING AS 0-PO CA HONTAS-JENNY LINE (1886) Miss Emily Metville, J. C. Dum, W. S. Andrews,

WOOD'S THEATER. THIS EVENING THE ROUGH DIAMOND CINDERELLA - HIS LAST LIES. The World Sisters, Mr. Lefficawell, Mary Provid. Tony Pascer, Prof. Walsh, and full company. Beautiful I. Bonnell. BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

BAY AND EVENING-JACK AND GILL Mr. G. J. For and Goldbook, ONE HUMDRED THOUSAND CURIOSCIES. THE CAROLINATURES.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

OTHER STATES OF WITCH. Mr. Muck Smith

Flow Which States, the Fowler States and full company. Great Use

Box Oberts. A pargeous Finale, THE ELSIN DELL.

THIS EVENING AS STREET, THOMASS ORCHESTRAL GARDON CONCERT. Programme varied every evening Fifty

CHIARIN'S CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING at 8-At the Bisecker-at. Pavision Rediction and Explores have an involved review of the Explores Property of the State of the Company. Performance very electroom at 71. The mights longer.

OLD BOWERY TREATER,
THIS EVENING AS L-THE NICOLO TROUPF-SPORTS OF
ATLAS-LIVING LADDER-AERIAL BARS. Robert. Nicolo,
the Wooder of the Age. Millie Delphine, and Mile. Ross.

#### Unsinces Notices.

MARSDEN'S CHOLERA CURE Can be relied on in every case.

in never falled.

is certain to relieve and oure

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS .- MRS. WINSLOW'S Socration Syamp, for all discuses with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces Inflammation, some to regulate the bowels, and cores wind rolls. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the little sufferers immediately. Perfectly sale in all cases

A CAUTION.-The wonders wrought by DUTCHER's LOURTNING FLY KILLER, and its tremendous sile all over the country, have started certain quacks to make imitations. Every Druggist knows this to be true. Don't be imposed upon. Buy Durchun's and

LEVETT'S AROMATIC SWIETENIA, for cleansing and preserving the teeth, giving firmness and tone to the gome, impairing a sections to the broath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the month. For sale by all druggists and finer goods dealers. Try t once and you will use no other. F. C. WELLS & Co., New York.

Ludies afficted with discolarations on the face, called Moth Packets, as Frenkles, should use Prant's celebrated Moth and Pancata Lo-rion. It is in a label. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Prant. Decimalologic, N. O Bonder, New York, Sold by all Drugdets in New York and

All families should have DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN Furnacion for the Surus, Cuts, Bruises and Skin Discuss to which rhildren are to liable. For muskete bites and as a dessing for sures It is invaluable. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by Droggists and at the Depot, No. 49 Codinst. N. Y.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. "He seem is strunger and less liable to rip in use or west than the Lock-stitch." I happy algoret "at the "Idand Park Treet." Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing sorb kinds of kitches of the same piece of goods. No. 508 Benzdwsy.

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER FIRM AND BURGLAN SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental and bearanted perfectly dry. Also a large assertment of Bankers and Merchants' SAFES.

MARYEN & Co., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINE, with with latest improvements and attachments; INCONPARABLE THE BRAY FOR FAMILY UP. ELLIPTIC S. M. Co., No. 543 Broadway, N.Y. Agents wented.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, L.L. D .-The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1.609 Chestactest. Finia: Astorpi, N.Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid freedulent instances of his patents.

The agency of WARREN, ACKERMAN & Co., for the usic of the goods of the Union India Rubber Company, has expired Orders may be addressed directly to the Company, at their wate house, No. 20 Park-piece.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-urs, Supportures, &c.-Marse & Co.'s Radical Curs Truss Office of at No. 2 Control. Lady attendant.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best albe world FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

A CURE AT LAST.—All those who are suffering from Rheomerican can be restored to perfect health by taking a few doses of Marcairs a Great Rheuwatte Rameby.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACRINES for Tailors and Blandactures. GROVER & BARRE SEWING MACRINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair,

heeps it glossy and from falling out; removes dandruff; the finnet lessering used. Sold by Rushrox, No. 10 Aster House, and druggists. GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

Howe SEWING MACHINE COMPANY .- ELIAS HOWE,

Dyspepsia Tablet, S. G. Wellings, for indiges-WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

FINKLE & LYON'S New Family Sewing-Machine. Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2.

# New-Dork Dailn Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1866.

To Correspondents.

No notice can betaken of Anonymout Communications. Whatever's intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and ad-dress of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guar,

An bustness letters for this office shoule be addressed to "The Taxa mnot undertake to return rejected Communications.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

The Tribune in London. RTEVENS BROTHERS. (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Mentiella.

21. Cyreal Garden, W. C. J. are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE They will also receive Seasonaries and Assuriassants.

THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, newsman at Saratoga, sells the TRIBUNE for five cents, and his boys sell it on he sidew sike in front of the principal hotels at the same price.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR IN EUROPE. We have intelligence from Europe by the Atlantic Cable, on the 8th inst., to the effect that the state of the relations be-

tween Austria and Italy threatens further troubles. FOREIGN NEWS.

Santa Anna's offer of his services to the Liberal Government of Mexico have been declined by Juarez, on the ground that no reliance can be placed in his sincerity, and that the people of Mexico have no faith in him.

# NEW-YORK CITY.

out the middle of February last, Frank McCormick, Patrick Duffy, and two other men, entered the saloon of Wm. Caril, at the north-west corner of Courtlands and Washington ets., and soon became engaged in a row, during which the pro-prietor was shot by McCormick. The entire party then made their escape. Yesterday Duffy surrendered himself to Cor their escape. Yesterday Duffy surrendered himself to Cor paer Wilder, and was held to bail in the sum of \$1,500 to anawer to the charge of complicity in the assault.

The case of the United States agt, William Gurney, charged with having in his possession a consterfeit \$50 United States
Arcassury note with intent to pass the same, was called up before. United States Commissioner Oeborn yesterday. The ace of several Government Detectives, and of one G. W. Young, who swore to buying a counterfeit note from the accused, proved Gurney to be a dealer in counterfeit money.

The case will be continued this morning.

In the case of Chas. Cooper agt. Jackson S. Schultz et al., an injunction having been granted which restrained the Board of Health from interfering with the butchers throughout the city in driving cattle through the streets, Judge Daly yesterday modified the injunction so as to remove the restriction upon the Board as to all butchers except the parties interested in

Queen Emma yesterday received several visitors at her hotel. was proposed that Mayor Hoffman should call and extend an invitation to the Queen to make an excursion on the East River in a revenue cutter, but the continued absence of His Honor at Long Branch, and the inclemency of the weather

caused an alteration in the arrangements. The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Health good faith of the 1

was held yesterday. Dr. Crane presented a report regarding the food given to the prisoners in Brooklyn that the food now served out was of a good quality. The weekly report of the Sanitary Superintendent was also re-

Franz Carston was committed for trial yesterday is defaul of \$2,000 ball, charged with having stolen \$360 worth of jew.

Hughes-Commissioner Osborn yesterday rendered a decision discharging the defendant, holding that the offense is not cogmeable in this District, having originated and been completed in the State of New-Jersey.

Cholera, as an epidemic, is abating very rapidly in the public

astitutions, and seems also to be decreasing in the city. Dering the past week 102 cases were reported to the Sanitary Superintendent. Of this number 48 died, 20 are improving while the result in 65 cases remains unknown. Nine deaths were reported gesterday as having occurred on Wednesday. But 13 cases of cholera have been reported in Brooklyn within the past 24 hours, the number for the previous 24 hours being 32. Of these 13 cases but two are from the jail, and none from the other public institutions. It was announced yesterday that the epidemic hed broken out in the almshouse and hospital. From August 2 to noon yesterday 174 eases were

reported, of which the were confirmed, and 62 proved fatal.
Gold closed at 148; #148; yesterday. Government stocks are highed and grm. In railroad bonds little doing. Bank shares are firm, an share market opened with great buoyancy upon special stocks. After the call prices railled moderately, but there was no disposition shown to make new purchases for a further advance. At the Second Board the market was atsady, but showed no improvement in prices. Aftre the rail the prices were aready and closed firm. In money no change, Call loans are 405 per cost, with exceptional loans at 5 per centon Governments. In Commercial paper living doing. Best names pass at per cent, and good at 21 c6 per court. Exchange 1s du't and prices

#### GENERAL NEWS.

Four men with bischened faces entered the house of Edward Krider, in the southern outskirts of Philadelphia, on Wednes. day night, and threatening the life of Krider and his wife, obtained their keys and ransacking the house made off with

and doing other damage. The corn on the various farms in the vicinity was seriously injured or destroyed.

The Louisiana Board of Levce Commissioners have passed a resolution requesting the Governor to convene the Legisla ture in extra session for the purpose of making an appropriaion for reconstructing the levees. The Johnson Executive Committee left Washington for

Philadelphia yesterday. At their meeting on Tuesday night hey favored the election of George Ashmae as President of the Convention.

The meeting of the National Pomological Society assigned for the 4th of September at St. Louis has been postponed until next year, when it will take place in that city. In the XVIth Ohlo District John A. Bingham has been

nominated by the Unionists, and Judge Van Trump by the Democrats, to represent them in Congress. The Texas Legislature met at Austin on the 6th inst. The

House is fully organized. The inauguration of Gov. Throck-morton was to take place yesterday. There were 27 deaths from cholera in Cincinnati on Wed.

Augustus Billerbeck, clerk for James Gordon & Co., was ar. rested in Cincinnati on Wednesday, for embezzling \$30,000. A private letter from Vicksburg, Miss., states that at least

30 freedmen have been murdered in that County within the last six weeks. Union men are seeking refuge in the city because they dare not remain longer at their places in the in The American Institute of Instruction met at Bur-

lington, Vermont, on Wednesday, and, by our special report, it will seem discussed important educational Senator Nye's speech at Patterson, N. J., will be

opinions, but their forcible statement will gain much attention, and Senator Nye's career in Congress entitles him to the gratitude of all friends of the Union. A special dispatch from Raleigh gives the vote of

read with interest. We do not agree with all of his

15 counties, with a total of 4,007 in favor of the This is very close, but there is reason to hope that it is adopted by the State. Gov. Fairchield of Wisconsin has issued a procla-

mation requesting his people to take part in the French exposition, and for the good of the country we hope the Governors of all States will give equal attention to the request of Congress.

Gov. Curtin's speech at the great Soldiers' meeting at York, Pa., yesterday, met the feelings and the expectation of the people in its earnest denunciation of the murderous wrong perpetuated at New-Orleans against every loyal man in the land, and in boldly accepting every issue of this trying time.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE to-day will contain continuation of the remarkable novel of "Felix Holt, the Radical," in many respects the most powerful work of the authoress of "At m Bede." Those who wish to read this story should subscribe, and with it will obtain a complete summary of the news of the

On the second page of to-day's issue will be found Notices of New Publications; on the third page, Commercial Matters and Market Reports; on the seventh page, Southern Correspondence, Report of the National Academy of Science at Northampton, Mass., The American Institute of Instruction at Burlington, Vt., An Art Journey, and Law Intelligence.

Gen. JAMES W. NYE, Senator from Nevada, will address citizens of the VIth Congress District this evening at Justice Bull's court-room, corner Twentysecond-st, and Seventh-ave. He is expected to discuss the course of the present Representative of that District (Mr. Raymond). We wish the hall would hold 5,000 people. Gen. Nye was the first Republican candidate for Congress in that District in 1856. He cannot speak again in our city, as he leaves for home

A general order of the War Department reorganizes the Military Divisions of the United States which will now number 15. Gen. Meade retains command of the Eastern Department, and Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas are continued as as at present. The most important changes are the transfer of Gen. Terry, who is understood to be Radical, to the West, and the appointment of Gen. Schofield in his place to the Department of Virginia.

At the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences. at Northampton, Mass., Agassiz's theory of glaciers was ably discussed, and our correspondence indicates the unusual scientific interest of the debate. Another subject of great importance was suggested by Mr. Stockwell's paper upon the acceleration of the moon's motion, in which the well-known theory of La Place was sustained against the more recent facts asserted by Prof. Adams. The Academy will remain in session

Gens. Steedman and Fullerton have made another report, which is written in the unsatifactory style to which the public is accustomed-undervaluing the Freedmen's Bureau by insinuations which the facts they quote refute. It is confessed that Mississippi is in a disordered state, and that murders and outrages are frequent. They believe that the expenses of the Bureau can be reduced, in nearly all of the States, by to a greater extent under military control

that this report will furnish to every honest and intelligent thinker new proof that the Bureau is a necessity, and deserves to be fully sustained by the

Gov. Wells's address to the loyal people of Lousians, published on our seventh page, is an effectual answer to the misrepresentations of his course. It men of the South s anxious to trust more to the

gent laws, and that it was simply the abuse of this forbearance that compelled the loyalists to seek legal security in an amended Constitution. The lawful- forbearance in the execution of penal law, which ness of the Convention is sustained by the Governor, who yet admits that the question was for the Courts to decide, but does not yield to the judgment of a mob. He emphatically declares that the riot was prearranged by the leading Rebels, Mayor Monroe included, and holds justly that security of loyal men, and the peace of the Government depends upon impartial suffrage.

The resolutions of the Saratoga Convention are brief but emphatic. They fully indorse the President's policy, and deprecate the action of Congress. At the same time, with au inconsistency which we deplore, they express joy at the restoration of Tennessee, which was a Congressional act, and understood to be deprecated by the President. Congress showed no reluctance to admit Tennessee, after she had proved her loyalty, as the almost unanimous vote has proved. Another resolution declares that the results of the war have decided the questions out of which it arose, but the results of the war have been so far nullified by the results of the President's policy that in some respects those very questions are again before the country.

Senator Doubittle's speech at Saratoga is entirely based upon a misrepresentation of the Union party. He assumes that Congress acted upon a belief that the South had not been sufficiently punished, and drew a touching picture of the ruin of Charleston to show that the sufferings of the Rebels were commensurate with their crimes. But that is not the question at issue, and Mr. Doelittle has profited little by the debates in the Senate if he does not know it. The Union policy is not to inflict vengeance upon the South, but A severe atorm on Saturday afternoon visited Norfolk and | to establish justice in all the States. We may sympa-Pertsmouth Va. sweeping down trees, tences, out houses . thize, as deeply as Mr. Doolittle, with the misery of the Southern people, without sacrificing the results of the war. The truest kindness to the South is now to save it from its own folly and injustice.

#### THE TRUE BASIS.

The Times says, with reference to the axiom that Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed," that THE TRIBUNE wonders why we do not attempt to show that is position is wrong."

-O no! What we challenged you to do was to rattempt to show either that our Revolutionary fathers need rome, or that we have misapprehended and misapplied their octrices."

We are open to conviction. Where is the argument calculated to produce it ? Were our fathers right or wrong in proclaiming and staking their all on the proposition that "Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed?" If that was true in '76, then it has not been made false by the cannon of Grant or the saber of Sheridan.

The Times save:

"It was not only the Sawkers, people, but all the people of the whole country, whose 'tote' was to decide whether the Union should be broken up or not. Why does Tun Thurshi exclude the North and West from all voice or vote upon a point

vital to their westard the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence. Did our fathers propose to submit the question of American Independence to a vote of the entire British empire? We know they did not. They insisted that Three Millions of freemen, inhabiting less than half a million square miles of British territory, had a right to decide this question for themselves. Why is not the doctrine good for Ten Millions, covering at least twice so large an area? But let us not be diverted from the previous question, "What is the doctrine, on this point, of the Declaration of American Independence !"

We know, at least, how it was formerly understood. Constitutional Amendment, and 4,004 against it. Our political history is full of uncontested assertions of the right in question, like that of Abraham Lincoln in his speech in Congress of Jan. 12, 1848, as follows:

lows:

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which, we hope and believe, is of liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the shafe people of antiviting government may choose to exercise it. Any perties of such people that ose, may revolutionize, and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhalft. More than this: a surjoiny of any porties of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority intermingled with or hear about them, who may oppose their movements. Such minority was precisely the case of the Tories of our own Revolution. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by sid lines or sid lines, but to break up both and make new once."

The Times thinks the South would have secoded if it had supposed the North would have allowed it to do so. We hold exactly the reverse. The "harp of a usand strings" played on by the Disunion conspirators was "coercion"-Northern threats to subjugate and hold the South in vassalage. Had it been the Gas Swindle project, but will give our people anclearly proclaimed and understood that the North left the South at perfect liberty to go or stay, the Disunionists would have been paralyzed.

But speculation is idle. The Secessionists seem beaten in the votes of the Southern Whites at the elections called by their leaders in the Winter of 1860-61. The votes are on record, though the conspirators shirked popular elections wherever they could. It is demonstrated that a majority of the Southern Whites were against Disunion down to the firing of the Southern heart" by the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

By thus initiating War, the conspirators secured, what they had never before had-popular support. Under the cry of "Defend your homes and families!" "Lincoln has invaded the South-he is waging unprovoked war upon us!"-they overawed and crushed out all overt resistance to their schemes. From that hour, the overthrow of Slavery, the recognition of the Blacks as members of the body politic, became a National necessity-as it still is. On the great principle affirmed by our fathers, the right of the Union in the South depends on her Four Millions of loyal Blacks, without whom that section is preponderantly, implacably Rebel. As Canning "called into existence a new world to redress the balance of the old," so it became necessary to the Republic to recognize and champion the manhood of her Black freedmen. Their perfect enfranchisement is as vital to the Union as to themselves. Without this, the South is a source not of National strength, but of National weakness.

-We cannot give space to an exposure of The Times's dexterous juggling as to our,"urging" Mr. Lincoln to offer terms of peace; nor is that material, We deal rather with what is living and essential. It

The Tribuse now denounces as Copperheads and traitors all who advocate the right of the Southern States to represen-tation in Cougress, unless they will first consecut to surrender wholly the representation of their colored population." -No, Sir! just the contrary is the truth. We de-

sire the Southern States to surrender nothing, but to accept representation-instant and ample-for all their people. - But again:

"It villifies and denounces all who now urge the admission of loyal men into Congress—all who are for restoring all the States to the Union on terms of equal rights and dignity, and without imposing degrading conditions." -All the truth in these assertions is embodied in

the fact that we demand Equal Rights for those who sought and fought to uphold the Union with those who did their utmost to overthrow and destroy it. The Republic, completely triumphant over armed treason, is asked to say that her sons by whose bayonets she was saved shall not be put under the feet of the traitors they overcame. Can we in hono

The venerable Thomas Ewing of Ohio has written a tedious letter approving the Randall-Doolittle call. He says that the President was bound to " forget his personal wrongs," his gratuitous, but solemn promises to the contrary. "It is idle," says Mr. Ewing, "to im pugn the motives and apply personal abuse to those who differ with us in political opinions, to call names, shows that he, like the vast majority of the Union to use contemptuous epithets, and thus depreciate personally those whose arguments we find to be unthan to bind them by strin | answerable." Why, then, did the President call his | stoppd the scheme.

opponents assassins and traitors? "Practically, concludes Mr. Ewing, "my opinion is that a humans should make it the interest of men to prefer the Union and law and order to anarchy, is the only sound policy." Who doubts it? We have consistently advocated forbearance; but we do not limit it to the benefit of our old enemies while bearing down, in the hardest kind of way, upon our true friends. That is not "humane forbearance" which substitutes serfdom for Slavery, and puts outright Rebels in the place of downright loyalists.

### A SLANDER NAILED.

Mr. E. A. Hathaway was the Democratic candi date for Judge in Daviess County, Ky., at the recent election, and we presume is chosen. He came near being beaten, however, by a report set affoat by some adversary that he had not been true to the Rebel cause in the late struggle. But Mr. Hathaway met the calumny promptly and squarely in a circular, wherein he says:

"I brand with falsehood a report set in circulation, which The brand with falsehood a report set in circulation, which article below will show to be as maticious, as mean and as false as formulationless. By some one, it is needless to say who, it has been reported that I deserted the Southern Army and persuaded my sons to do likewise. Read the article of one, who had the opportunity to know my feelings for the South, and my fidelity to her cause, and then decide for yourselves whether I am worthy of that suffrage of which my generous opponents are endeavoring to rob me.

-The following certificate follows Mr. Hathaway's

thing like it.

The facts are as follows: Mr. Hathaway escaped through the Fréerol lines and came to Bowling Green, bringing several men with him, who joined the Southern Army. Mr. Hathaway, with Col. Jo Moorehead, had authority to raise and organize a Regiment, and proceeded to enlist a number of men. The Southern Army fell back out of Kentucky in February, 1863, and I saw but little of Mr. Hathaway until about May, 1892. In June, 1862, Mr. Hathaway came to see me, and informed me that Col. Moorehead had been captured, and that the Regiment was about to fall through.

I ascertained that Mr. Hathaway was out of means, and had no position in the army.

I accretance that ar. Anisaway was onto the army as a private, and I knew that he could not live in the South without means, and I advised Mr. Hathaway to return home and to the heat he could. to the best be could.

Mr. Hathaway expressed himself desirous to remain in the fourth provided he could obtain a position by which he could take a support.

GEO. W. TRIPLETT.

make a support. -We expect to hear that this certificate proved ef-

#### THE GAS INJUNCTION.

We trust that, when this matter has its final hearng, Judge Barnard will find good law to complete the work which he has inaugurated. The Common Council have become so arrogant by reason of their almost continuous success in overstepping the bounds not only of law but of decency, that it is now high time they were brought up with a round turn, and given to understand that there is a limit beyond which they cannot and they dare not go. And, if there be one man upon the bench of this city who has the requisite nerve and energy to deal with the "sappers and miners" of the Common Council, that man is Judge Barnard. We are glad to see that he has the matter in hand; for, when he has made up his mind to work out the right, if the violators of law and the corrupt trustees of the City place themselves across his pathway to oppose his judgment or order in the premises, we feel assured that he will sweep them from existence with as little consideration as he would sweep the men from a chess-board.

There has been a reign of robbery among us long nough; and if Judge Barnard shall be the first to bring order out of chaos, then we say, to him be all praise. We understand full well the influences that the corruptionists will strive to bring to bear to warp his judgment or enlist his sympathies in their behalf; but we trust that he will show them that he is the opposite of the so-called judges who stand on tip-toe, ready and anxious to perform their worst behests. We hope he will show them that, when the sovereign people of the State have passed a law, even an Alderman or a Councilman is subject to its provisions. We are intensely disgusted with the cry "unconstitutional" raised against every law touching the affairs of this City. Let it now be seen that the people have some rights left which even a Common Council is bound to respect. And when the corruptionists are once made to halt in their schemes of plunder, when they are brought face to face with a fearless judge, we feel assured that then crimes will force them to their knees, and then they will exclaim to an indignant people, "We have sinned against heaven and against

We trust that, when the Common Council comes esjoin them and their creatures from consummating other evidence of his fearlessness by smiting the regues "hip and thigh."

In the model reconstructed district of Vicksburg 30 negroes have been murdered in six weeks. Of course, the murderers were outlaws, and all the well-known 'good citizens" are shocked, but concur in anathenatizing the Freedmen's Bureau. We should like to see careful statistics of the number of negroes, white Unionists and Bureau agents put to death in the South, compared with the actual number of outlaws atd "good men." We confess that we are suspicious of those good men who render killing easy,

The Indian war in Kansas is renewed. These sampish tribes are hard to manage, for they are unlike white men, who always keep faith, even in polities. As the Government could do nothing to prevent rist in New-Orleans, and has not taken any step to penish the rioters, we fear Kansas can scarcely hope

It is now understood that Victor Hugo, when he described the Devil Fish as a monster resembling an umbrela without a handle, with innumerable radii stretchny out to grasp everything within reach, with no bleed, no bones, no flesh, absorbing its victims into its powh, intended to prefigure the Philadelphia Conventior.

The 'Mr. Herron" who has declined acting as delegat to the Philadelphia Convention, after the massace in New-Orleans, has been confounded by The Heald and other papers with the Attorney-General Herron, by whom President Johnson addressed the rioters in a recent telegram. The exdelegate is Major-Gen. Frank J. Herron, well known it military operations near the Mississippi and Red Rives, and now largely interested in cotton in New-Orlans. There appears to be very insufficient excuse fo this man's affiliation with the worst wing of the Rbels in Louisiana; but he retired from bad companyn time to save a part, at least, of his soldierly hoor.

Telegram from Sarataga to The Times,
"Ten p.).—Mr. Weed and his friends are consulting in at
upper changer, Dean Richmond and his friends are doing
the same the cisechers."

-Isn that wasteful? They say Saratoga is crowded and room-rent high. Of course, appearances mut be preserved "before folks;" but, when it comes o "consulting," one "upper chamber" ought touffice for both sets.

THE GAS WINDLE. - In commenting upon this subject, the other ty, we gave the vote of the Board of Councilmotion to pass the measure over the Mayor's veto. Wedid not wish our readers to understand that Councilme Pullman, Tyng, White and Roberts were the only Counilmen opposed to this iniquitous scheme. When themeasure first passed the Board, Councilmen Framis RThomas and George D. Kellogg voted against it-and has these gentlemen been present when the vote to pass the swindle over the veto was taken we should havehad to pleasure of recording a vote of six instead of four against it, although their presence could not have

# THE FREEDMEN.

Their Situation in the Gulf States.

Report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton.

Review of the Action and Policy of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1866. The following is the report of Gens. Steedman and Fulerton to the War Department: NEW-OBLEANS, La., July 20, 1366.

To the Hom. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Six: We have the honor to submit the following report of our inspection of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau Departments of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Taking up scriatim the points to which special atten tion is called in our order of instructions, we found first that the number of officers and civillans employed by or attached to the Bureau, in the Departments above named, were as fol-

lows:
GEOGIA.—One Brigadier-General. Assistant Commissioner, 4 on steff duty; 2 in charge of hospital, and 13 Sub-Assistant Commissioners. Civilian employés, 25, at a monthly pay of 889,116; in addition, 177 agents, appointed in accordance with the resolution of the Georgia State Convention, Oct. 39, 1865. They are not paid from bureau fands, but by fees allowed for approving contracts and other duties.

ALABANA.—One Major-General, Assistant-Commissioner, 5 on staff duty, 9 Sub-Assistant-Commissioners. Civilians, 72, at a monthly pay of 889, 283.

Mississippi—One Major-General; Assistant-Commissioner, sit on staff duty, performing military duty, and also bureau duty. Only 22 Sub-Assistant Commissioners. Civilians 54, at a monthly pay of 89, 333.

monthly pay of \$8.933.
LOUSIANA—One Brigadier-General, Assistant-Commission r; nine on Staff duty, 38 Sab-Assistant Commissioners, two n temporary duty; civilians 94, at a monthly salary of

SON 150.—One Brigadier-General. Assistant-Commissioner; six on staff daty; 20 Sob-Assistant-Commissioners; Civillane-e, at a monthly pay of \$5.380. The number to whom rations have been issued in each State since the 1st of Sept., 1865, up to the 1st of April were

Georgia. -Rations to freedmen, December, 1.507; rations

as bolows:

Geodota.—Rations to freedmen, December, 1.507; rations to freedmen, January, 1.605; rations to freedmen, February, 1.570; rations to freedmen, February, 1.570; rations to recimen, February, 1.570; rations to white refugees, December, 372; rations to white refugees, December, 372; rations to white refugees, March, 112.

ALABAMA.—Rations to freedmen, December, C.249; rations to freedmen, January, 2.495; rations to freedmen, February, 4.693; rations to freedmen, March, 505,618. Rations to white refugees, December, 2.289; rations to white refugees, January, 25,650; rations to white refugees, March, 17,113.

Mississipit.—Rations to freedmen, December, 570; rations to freedmen, January, 606; rations to freedmen, February, 277; rations to white refugees, February, 61, rations to white refugees, March, 118.

Liguisana—Rations to freedmen—December, 1021; January, 1192; February, 1198; March, 118.

Liguisana—Rations to freedmen—December, 1021; January, 1192; February, 1193; March, 138.

Texas—To freedmen—December, 32; January, 67; February, 92; March, 43.

Texas—To freedmen—December, 32; January, 67; February, 92; March, 43.

Texas—To freedmen—December, 32; January, 67; February, 92; March, 43.

Texas—To freedmen—December, 32; January, 67; February, 92; March, 43.

Texas—To freedmen—December, 32; January, 67; February, 92; March, 43.

There is no necessity for relief beyond the present season, except in Northern Georgia and Alabams, where a limited amount may be requisite for some time. Much depends in all the States upon the success of this year's crop. But little encouragement has been given to the operations of the Bureau by the citizens of any State, except Alabama and Georgia, in which the Assistant-Commissioners, Wilson and Swayne, have removed much of the prejudice against the Bureau by securing the cooperation of the civil authorities. A reduction in expenses of the Bureau renders it far less objectionable than it is now. The discontinuance of pald employes not in the military service of the Government would reduce expenses for clerks, contract surgeons, hospital stewards, &c., to

the following amounts:
Georgia, \$34.584 per annum; Alabams, \$33.312 per annum;
Mississippi, \$39.375 per annum; Louisians, \$55.984 per annum; Texas, \$10.896 per annum. Total, \$165,002.

All the labor performed by these employes might be discharged by details from the troops. In previous reports we have recommended the merging of the duties of the Bareau and the military. We would again urgs this amalgamation. One set of officers should be required to per-

form the joint duties.

We have stated our opinion of the effect of the operation of the Bureau on the habits of freedmen, and their disposition to labor and support themselves. We have seen nothing in subsequent investigations to induce us to change the views expressed in past reports. We now speak in detail of the Bureau in the States we have visited. The Bureau in Georgia, under the management of Brevet Major-Gen. Tillson, has been which the system is capable. It has been assisted by the Gov ernor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and civil authorities and to some extent by citizens. The amended laws of Georgia are fully as liberal as those of any Northern State. Notwithstanding this fact, we have found that agents of the Bureau have taken cases out of the hands of the civil authorities, and disposed of them in a manner never contemplated by the laws of the State. The freedmen of larly paid they were contented and doing well. In Alabama creet, liberal, and enlightened policy, laboring to secure the cooperation of the civil authorities and to obtain from the edicial machinery of the State a recognition of the rights essential to the well-being of freed people. Subordinate agent have been guilty of considerable irregularities. The following

named officers and agents are engaged in planting:

Cel. C. Cadell, Jr., A. A. G., G. A. Harmount, agent at
Montgomery. J. F. Motlogg, agent at headquarters, late
Chief Quartermaster, C. W Buckly, Superintendent of Education; S. S. Gardener, late agent at Selma.

Our attention was called to the alleged misconduct of the Gen. Swayne himself had undertaken to investigate the matter, we did not inquire into the case. We found the freedmen in Alabama working well on the plantations, but the heavy rains bad swollen the streams out of their banks, doing immense damage to the crops, and some approbensions were felt that the freedmen who were working on share would lose their labor, and would not be able to make subsistence for themselves and families. In Mississippl Major-Gen. Thomas J. Wood has improved upon the adminis-tration of his predecessor, Col. Samuel Thomas, whose policy was not calculated to produce harmony between the races There is still more ill feeling existing between the whites and blacks in Mississippi than elsewhere. There are causes operating in localities beyond the control of the Bureau, producing antagonism and bloodshed. At Grenada an organized band of desperadoes have, for some time past, held the town in terror. In April last they murdered Lieut. Blanding of the Bureau. The respectable citizens strongly condemn the crime, and sought to have the murdeters brought to justice. At Meridian a condition of things nearly as bud prevails. Major J. J. Knox was fired upon in the night, a few months ago, an excellent officer on good terms with the people. At Columbus, Major Smith made some remarkable statements. He at first said that the people of the district were well-disposed, that the freedmen were doing well, and were kindly treated by all except the poorer classes of whites. In a very few minutes afterward he asserted that outrages on the freedmen had been committed by two-thirds of the planters in the neighborhood. He proceeded to state especially the nature of the outrages by whom committed. He mentioned three only, all of which had been committed on the same plantation by the overseer. and all of which had been remedied by the planter himself as soon as his attention was called to them. On investigation, we found the statements of this officer as to the ill treatment of negroes grossly exaggerated, and learned that the agent him elf had, on one occasion, advised a planter with whom he was dining to "club" any negro who refused to work. Aside from the places infested by bad men, the negroes in Mississippi work industriously and, as a rule, are kindly treated and doing well. The officers of the Bareau formerly imposed and collected fines, and many kept no records. At Grenads, a former agent, Chaplain Livermore, did a thriving business in this way of collecting fines, and selling rations and Government ected fines ranging from 50 cents to \$5 from the freedmen for marrying them, but also attempted to exact fees from resident thite ministers for giving them permission to mary freedmen In cases were the negroes were unable to pay the sum deor marrying one case seizing a negro's empty wallet and jack-knife for a balance of 50 cents. This close knife for a balance of 50 cents. This close driving is probably to be accounted for by the fact that Chap

manded of them for approving them, the chaptain levied on lineis with \$10,000 in his pocket. After he had been removed from his post he offered a military officer \$30 for his influence retain him in his position. Chaplain Livermore left no official papers behind to show the disposition he had made of the ands received. A large amount of money was collected by the first two Agents at Columbus in the shape of fees and figes, and, so far as we could learn, no account was ever renred of it. This class of officers have lately been mustered out, or have disappeared. Under the prosent Administration Agents exercise no judicie, power.

and reform than in any other State. More money has been collected and more money squandered then in any other three Southern States. The expenses of the Bareau, as accounted. for the year ending the first of June, 1866, were over \$100,000.

To meet this expenditure there were collected, in taxes and rents, the following amounts: For school purposes..... From rents
From poll tax
From Corps d'Afrique tax
From fines Total ...

leaving a deficit of \$50,027 33 to be paid out of the National

Treasury. These expenses are in addition to the transporta-tion, rations and quartermaster's supplies furnished by the Government. At the very lowest estimate, the property taken possession of as confiscated or abandoned amounted in value to \$10,000,000, and the rents returned as shore mentioned are less than one per cent on the entire value. The expenditure of the Bureau under the present administration, for agents, civilian clerks, and employés about its headquarters alone, amount to not less than \$10,235 a year exclusive of the pay of staff officers and orderies in the military service. A large proportion of the money expended on the freedmen's schools, under the administration of the Rev. W. Conway, the late Assistant Commissioner, we are satisfied, was squandered. Mr. Matthew Whilden, for merly in the School Department, stated in September, 1863. that Capt. Pease, Superintendent, reported officially there were 40 schools in operation and in flourishing condition, when in fact there were but two, and that the books and records were destroyed in Capt. Pease's office and others substituted. We can see no object for the fabrication of this false report, unless it was to necount for payments made to persons who were not engaged in teaching. Capt. Morse, appointed Provost Marshal by Mr. Conway, made his office a slave pea, arresting freedmen and selling them to planters at five dollars a head, and sharing the proceeds with his special policemen, who made the arrests. This officer collected \$655 in. The Bureau is cultivating a large plantation, for which if pays ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year as rent. Major Gou. Absolom Baird is the Assistat Commissioner and Military Commander of the Department. He improved upon the administration of Mr. Conway,

State so large that we found it impossible to make a thorough investigation of affairs in that department. The headquarters accessible and populous parts of the State. Of the condition of affairs in the interior we were unable to obtain accurate intelligence either from the agents of the Bureau or from ang other sources. In Richmond and Houston we met saveral of the agents from several districts. At Richmond Capt. Slossthe agent, is engaged in planting with his former clerk, Capt Porter, and an ex-officer of the Robel army, Capt. Mitchell. Capt. Sions decied, under oath, that he was or ever had been interested in the plantation, but Major Pearson. Commandant of the troops, and Dr. Beard, Post-Surgeon, awere that Capt. Slean had told them repeatedly that he was interested in the farm, and had mentioned to them the amount he intended to raise by it. Complaints are made that Capt. Sloan had employed the power of the Bureau to take negroes from plantations and place them on his own, Lagge. C. F. Hardenbrook, Agent at Beaumont, Jefferson County, stated that the freedmen were doing well, and that the disposition of the people was very fair. freedmen were ongaged in herding stock, and are paid from \$10 to \$15 a month in coin. He had recently arrested Dr. Houston, a citizen, on the report of a freedman, that the doe for had said he did not regard his parole as binding, but find, ing it was impossible to obtain oridence against his prisoner, he had been obliged to release him. We are satisfied that he was utterly incompetent for his position. In the Bresham district, Capt. S. A. Craig stated that his predecessor, Lieut-Arnold, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, had kept no re-cords, and had left nothing in the office but a list of contracts and a file of orders, and he could give us no information of his official accounts. Bureau agents in Texas exercise judicia powers in both civil and criminal cases, and in the discharge of these arbitrary and dangerous functions frequently arrest and imprison respectable citizens upon ramor. Capt. Stoan of Richmond, while as Galves-ton, out of his district, arrested a citizen, and put him in prison on the pien that he wanted him as a witness in a case, which he only knew from rumor would be brought before him. Ten of the 35 agents are citizen planters. One of them. Col. McConnaghee, agent in Thornton County, was for merly a Colonel in the Rebel army, and was appointed an agent of the bureau by Gen. Gregory, then Assistant Commis.

While we believe Gen. Gregory to have been honest in his administration, we think his extreme views and policy promoted ill feeling and bitterness between the whites and blacks. So far as we saw or were able to get information in Texas, the freedmen were working well, and the crops were very promising. The wages paid, all the payments being made in specie were better than in any other State. Brovet Major Gen. Kill is Assistant Commissioner.

# SCMMARY.

In pursuing this investigation, which has now extended over four months, we have found extreme difficulty in complying with that portion of our instructions which requires us to re-port upon the operations of the Bureau and its mode of administration. The Bureau has no settled mode of administration. honestly administered, and has accomplished all the good of There is an entire absence of system or uniformity in its constitution. In one State its officers exercise judicial power; in an adjoining State all cases are referred to the civil authori ties: while in a third State the Bureau officers collect the cases and turn them over to the military Provost Courts to dis-

pose of. In some Departments the officers of the Bureau have attempted to regulate the rate of wages. One form o contract between employer and employed is prescribed in one State, while in another a different form is adopted. In wholly paid by the Government. In the other States the chools are self-supporting. In some localities the Bureau officers interfere arbitrarily between the planter and the freedmen, in favor of the freedmen; in other localities the Bureau is used as a means of coercing the freedmen in favor of the planter. The expenditure of the Bureau varies as much as its mode of administration. In one State the expenses are over \$300,000 a year; in another State, with an equal population, the expenses are not more than \$50,000. In some states the expenses have been met by taxes, levied and lected from the people; in other States the cost is entirely

borne by the United States Treasury. We found it impossible to investigate the accounts of the Bureau quartermusters, for the reason that when the finds were received from Texas, rents, fines, and sale of abandoned property, there were no means of ascertaining the amounts received, except from the personal statement of the officers themselves. A quartermaster is the army drawing his funds from the Government has the amount charged up to him, and s obliged to account for it in his return; but the looseness of the administration of the Quartermasters' department of the Bureau, and the absence of all check upon the officers, give no

ecurity except the personal honesty of the men themselves. We examined the accounts of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Whittlesey, Bureau Quartermaster of the Department of Mississippl. who satisfied us that he had honestly administered the affairs of his Department, and had accounted for all of the money received by him; but whether his predecessor, who collected a large amount from taxes, reuts and sales, pold over to Gen. Whittlesey all the money in his hards be-longing to the Bureau, we were unable to determine. We do not make this statement to reflect upon that officer, against whom there were no charges, but to illustrate the looseness of the system. The official report of Col. Reno, Provost-Marshal-General of the Bureau in Louisiana, shows a deficit of upward of \$7,900 in the accounts of the officers who were engaged in the collecting of taxes in New Orleans, which deficit Col. Reno says he is unable to explain in consequence of the loose manner in which the books were

At close of the war, and for some time after the cessation of stilities, the Freedman's Bureau did good. The people of the South, having at first no faith in the negroes working under a free labor system, were desirous of getting rid of them; military officers did much toward restoring order and resume the cultivation of their plantations by employing the lution in the sentiments of the people of the South with regard to negro labor. A feeling of kindness sprang up toward the freedman, resulting maloly from the tion that his lubor was desirable and profitable, of the Bureau then occased. Since then while it has been beneficial in some localities, it has been productive in the aggregate of more harm than good. It has occasioned, and wil perpetuate discord as long as it exists, though administered by the purest and wisest even of the nation. The freedmen regard its presence as evidence that they would be unsafe without it, and the white people consider it an imputation upon their integrity and fairness, and an espiousge upon the official action of all their courts and magistrates, well as upon the private conduct of their citizens. Both races are thus made suspicious and bitter by an agency which, in the present reorganized condition of civil government and society in the Southern States, is powerless to advance the interests of The best protection the treedman has in the South is the

value of his labor in the market, and, if he is left free to dispose of this-at all times to the highest bidder, unshackie! by contracts made for him by Barsan officers, no apprehensions need be felt for his safety or his success. If the freedmen could at this memoat demand the wages which the high price of the products of the South would justify, one deliar per day, and board, world be the ruling wages, instead of \$10 or \$12 per month, the prices now paid. But they cannot take advantage of the demand for their labor. They are bound by contracts, and enslaved In Louisiana the Buteau is more in need of retrenchment | for 12 months through the agency and induspres of the Fresh